

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

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JOE MITCHELL DORSEY

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Plaintiff,

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v.

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2:05-CV-1239-MEF

ANTHONY CLARK, *et al.*,

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Defendants.

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**ORDER**

The Magistrate Judge has reviewed the answers, written reports, and supporting evidentiary materials filed by Defendants (Doc. Nos. 11, 12, & 13) and determined that Plaintiff should file a response addressing each of the arguments and defenses contained in these reports. In filing his response, Plaintiff shall specifically address Defendants' assertions that (i) he has failed to exhaust available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) of the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"),<sup>1</sup> *see Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731, 741 n.6 (2001) ("Congress has provided in § 1997(e)(a) that an inmate must

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<sup>1</sup> This section provides that "[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted." Defendants assert that Plaintiff has failed to pursue the administrative remedies available to him at the Covington County Jail with respect to the claims presented in the instant complaint. (Doc. No. 12 at pgs. 4-5, Doc. No. 13 at pgs. 5-6.) Although Defendants assert that Plaintiff likewise has a remedy before the State Board of Adjustment, (Doc. No. 12 at pgs. 4-5, Doc. No. 13 at pgs. 5-6), it is unclear at this stage of the proceedings whether such remedy is actually available as it exists only where no court has jurisdiction to hear the claims for relief. *See Ex parte Dale*, 581 So.2d 479 (Ala. 1991). Thus, Plaintiff would have an available administrative remedy before the State Board of Adjustment if Defendants are entitled to immunity in both their official and individual capacities.

exhaust irrespective of the forms of relief sought and offered through administrative remedies.”); *Porter v. Nussle*, 534 U.S. 516, 532 (2002) (“[T]he PLRA's exhaustion requirement applies to all inmate suits about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong.”), and (ii) the claims contained in the complaint fail to establish a violation of his constitutional rights.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that within twenty-one days of the filing date of this order Plaintiff shall file a response to Defendants' written reports. **If Plaintiff fails to file a response as required by this order, the court will treat Plaintiff's failure to respond as an abandonment of the claims set forth in the complaint and as a failure to prosecute this action. Moreover, Plaintiff is specifically cautioned that if he fails to file a response in compliance with the directives of this order the undersigned will recommend that this case be dismissed for such failure. In addition, if Plaintiff fails to respond to the written reports with respect to each of the claims raised in his complaint, the court will treat this failure as an abandonment of these claims and shall proceed as justice requires.**

As indicated herein, at some time in the future the court may treat Defendants' reports and Plaintiff's response as dispositive motions and response.<sup>2</sup> Thus, in filing a response to Defendants' reports Plaintiff should not rely only on his or her unsworn pleadings but should

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<sup>2</sup> Thus, in preparing a response to the special reports filed by Defendants Plaintiff should refer to the requirements of Rule 56, *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*.

respond by filing sworn affidavits,<sup>3</sup> or other evidentiary materials developed through discovery or other appropriate means and which set forth specific facts demonstrating there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial in this case. Failure to file sworn affidavits or other evidentiary materials may result in this court accepting Defendants' evidence as the truth.<sup>4</sup> If documents are referred to in the opposing affidavits and have not been previously filed with the court, sworn or certified copies of those papers must be attached to the affidavits or served with them.

The parties are hereby notified that, unless within ten (10) days from the date of this order a party files a response in opposition which presents sufficient legal cause why such action should not be undertaken, upon the expiration of the time for Plaintiff to file a response as allowed by this order, the court may at any time thereafter and without further notice to the parties (1) treat the special reports and any supporting evidentiary materials as motions for summary judgment and (2) after considering any response as allowed by this order, rule on the motions for summary judgment in accordance with the law.

Failure to follow the requirements of this order about the proper way to respond to Defendants' reports may result in a recommendation of the Magistrate Judge that final judgment be entered in favor of Defendants without there being an evidentiary hearing.

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<sup>3</sup> An affidavit is a sworn statement in writing made under oath or on affirmation before a notary public or other authorized officer. The affidavit must be made on personal knowledge, set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated in the affidavit.

<sup>4</sup> If Plaintiff is unable to present, by affidavit, facts essential to justify his opposition to Defendants' reports, then Plaintiff must file a sworn statement as to why he or she is unable to do so.

Done this 29th day of March, 2006.

/s/Charles S. Coody  
CHARLES S. COODY  
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE